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and comes to the conclusion that Barbadian discontent and Bacon's rebellion were due to factors inherent in the colonial situation and not in British policy. It is the author's firm conviction that the policy of centralization which culminated in the vacation of Massachusetts's charter and the creation of the Dominion of New England was forced upon the home government by the stern logic of events and proceeded not from motives of oppression and tyranny. The author fails to note the importance of King Philip's War in the long and bitter struggle between Massachusetts and the Stuarts. The strength of Puritan New England before the Indian conflict and England's fight with the Dutch called for caution on the part of the home government in dealing with the defiant and refractory colony before 1677. The exhaustion of New England after the domestic war and the close of the Dutch war may account in large part for the energy shown by the crown and the final submission of Massachusetts.

In conclusion, it may be said that the work is frankly one-sided and based upon records which reflect this attitude. The first volume, with information taken largely from British official records, is a signal and authoritative contribution to the history of the rise and development of British policy. But in the second volume we do not feel that the final word has been said on the interaction and interrelation of British policy and colonial economy. The author confesses with candor that various fundamental phases of colonial development have been ignored and subordinated, but the confession raises a serious doubt whether the economic relations of the old empire will be fully elucidated until the basis and development of colonial economy have been studied in the same scholarly and exhaustive manner in which Mr. Beer has dealt with British policy. A knowledge of colonial economy will not be found merely in British sources, but must be searched for in sources of varied description scattered through many different colonies. The very excellence of Mr. Beer's work, the extent of the period covered, the mass of material, sufficiently imposing in bulk to frighten one not endowed with the stout heart of the historical pioneer, are proof that much remains to be done before the subject is fully exploited.

W. T. ROOT.

Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial Series. Volume VI. *The Unbound Papers.* Edited through the direction of the Lord President of the Council by JAMES MUNRO, M.A., Lecturer in Colonial and Indian History in the University of Edinburgh, under the general supervision of Sir ALMERIC W. FITZROY, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Clerk of the Privy Council. (London: Wyman and Sons. 1912. Pp. xliv, 686.)

THE last volume of the *Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial*, contains a selection of all documents relating to colonial history from the large

mass of unbound and uncalendared papers in the Privy Council Office that had accumulated in the eighteenth century, chiefly during the period of the Board of Trade. The series covers the years from 1700 to 1783, with scattering papers of earlier and later dates, and represents, as regards its origin, the papers which came into the hands of the council as the result of its official relations with the Board of Trade. The papers stand, therefore, in the light of collateral documents, supplemental to the Register and illustrative of the regular business of the council as far as the colonies were concerned. Taken in conjunction with the Register and the Board of Trade Journal, they make clear the routine of procedure between the council, the board, and the secretary of state, and furnish us with the evidence upon which the reports of the council as committee were based and the orders in council issued. As the greater number of papers here calendared are reports and representations of the Board of Trade, made up originally in the Plantation Office from written papers and oral statements and depositions, the student will soon be in a position to follow with considerable exactness the history of every important matter that came before the Privy Council on appeal or petition from the colonies. When the results of such an investigation are presented chronologically and comparatively, we shall be in a position to determine with some certainty the part taken by the council in colonial affairs, the efficiency or inefficiency of its methods, and the extent to which the board, though a subordinate body, was able to give, in fact if not in law, the final decision in colonial cases. When such conclusions are made definite, writers on colonial history will be able to generalize safely, as they cannot do at present, regarding the character of British control as far as the methods and decisions of the highest executive authority are concerned. Such conclusions will be an important and necessary contribution to that larger study of British departmental efficiency in the eighteenth century of which we stand so greatly in need.

The contents of this volume are valuable from another point of view. They furnish a list and in part a calendar of a large number of reports and representations of the Board of Trade. Though such reports were entered in the Register as parts of the orders in council and so have been printed more or less completely in previous volumes of this series, the present versions are more full and satisfactory. Some of the reports are here given at great length and cover a number of extremely interesting colonial questions. In a few cases the amount of new information is very considerable, although in all probability the same information can be obtained from the Colonial Office papers. But the accompanying expressions of opinion cannot be obtained so readily unless the report happen to be entered, as is of course frequently the case, in the entry books of the Board of Trade. A number of the more important of these reports have been printed in full elsewhere, such as the three drawn up in 1768, 1772, and 1773 regarding the grant of the Vandalia territory, which have appeared in the *Documents relative to the Colonial History*

of *New York* and in *Franklin's Works*. But others not so well known and relating to less conspicuous matters have not been hitherto presented anywhere in print and stand therefore as definite additions to our collection of printed material for American colonial history. In this volume is entered also a very interesting "Course of Office between the Secretary of State's Office, the Council, and the Board of Trade, as proposed by Mr. Sharpe", embodying a scheme for expediting business that is by implication condemnatory of practices previously in use.

In an appendix are certain "Addenda" and various precedents governing the phraseology to be employed in orders in council, complaints against governors, commissions for the trial of pirates, and other official documents. At the end of the volume are reproductions of seven maps or plans found among the unbound papers, of which the most important are those covering Indian trade in New York, Lake Champlain, and the New York-New Hampshire land grants. Mr. Munro's preface is an excellent summary of the leading features of the volume and leaves nothing to be desired, except that occasionally opinions might differ as to the relative importance of the subjects discussed. From the standpoint of the American student the documents relative to the *Winthrop v. Lechmere* case deserve more than the few lines of comment allotted to them. There are occasional misspellings of names, such as "Courand" for Couraud, "Franklin" for Francklin, "Tomlinson" for Thomlinson, "Quarry" for Quary, and some manifest misprints, such as "Bellamont" and "Montague". Mr. Munro has adopted the forms "Montgomery", "Abercromby", "Loudon", "Micaiah" (Perry), which are contrary to the best usage, and in the index has entered the names "Dr. Spry" and "Gov. Spry" separately, whereas they belong to the same person. He has, furthermore, indexed the "J. Walcot" mentioned on page 227 as if he were Roger Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, but I doubt if the identification is correct.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Symbol and Satire in the French Revolution. By ERNEST F. HENDERSON, Ph.D., L.H.D. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1912. Pp. xxxii, 456.)

THE main purpose of this work is to furnish the student or reader a valuable source of information hitherto accessible only to those who could visit the Paris collections of prints. Dr. Henderson's 171 plates were obtained chiefly by photographing the originals, most of which belong to the Collection Hennin of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The task was well worth the effort and the result is a distinct addition to the literature of the subject. Dr. Henderson has accompanied the plates by a narrative, in chronological form, to make clear the place each print or cartoon has in the revolutionary movement.

The first impression from an examination of the plates is surprise at the lack of humor in the cartoons. What there may be is mostly of